IRF7 (Phospho-Ser471 + Ser472) Antibody FITC Conjugated

Catalog No: #C04537F

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Description

Product Name	IRF7 (Phospho-Ser471 + Ser472) Antibody FITC Conjugated
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Purified by Protein A.
Applications	Flow-Cyt
Species Reactivity	HuB MsB RtB B B B
Immunogen Description	KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide aa 450-490 503 derived from human IRF7 around the phosphorylation site of Ser471 472
Conjugates	FITC
Target Name	IRF7 Ser471 + Ser472
Other Names	IRF7A; IRF7B; IRF7C; IRF7H; IRF-7H; Interferon regulatory factor 7; IRF-7; IRF7
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#Q92985NCBI Gene ID3665
Uniprot	Q92985
GeneID	3665;
Excitation Emission	494nm 518nm
Cell Localization	Nucleus
Concentration	1mg ml
Formulation	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Application Details

Flow-Cyt=1:50-200B

Background

Key transcriptional regulator of type I interferon (IFN)-dependent immune responses and plays a critical role in the innate immune response against DNA and RNA viruses. Regulates the transcription of type I IFN genes (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta) and IFN-stimulated genes (ISG) by binding to an interferon-stimulated response element (ISRE) in their promoters. Can efficiently activate both the IFN-beta (IFNB) and the IFN-alpha (IFNA) genes and mediate their induction via both the virus-activated, MyD88-independent pathway and the TLR-activated, MyD88-dependent pathway. Required during both the early and late phases of the IFN gene induction but is more critical for the late than for the early phase. Exists in an inactive form in the cytoplasm of uninfected cells and following viral infection, double-stranded RNA (dsRNA), or toll-like receptor (TLR) signaling, becomes phosphorylated by IKBKE and TBK1 kinases. This induces a conformational change, leading to its dimerization and nuclear localization where along with other coactivators it can activate transcription of the type I IFN and ISG genes. Can also play a role in regulating adaptive immune responses by inducing PSMB9 LMP2 expression, either directly or through induction of IRF1. Binds to the Q promoter (Qp) of EBV nuclear antigen 1 a (EBNA1) and may play a role in the regulation of EBV latency. Can activate distinct gene expression programs in macrophages and regulate the anti-tumor properties of primary macrophages.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only